

NO. 2946

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

WEATHER—FAIR.

ONE CENT.

BRITISH CLAIM GERMANS URGE TURKS' ACTION

Many Aggressive Acts Since
War Started Charged to
Sultan's Forces.

BRITAIN TO RETALIATE

Say Teutons Incite Race War,
Which Are Only Part
of Plans.

ATTACKED UNDEFENDED TOWNS

Germans in Great Numbers Said to
Have Invaded Moslem Capital and
Troops Going to Suez.

Foreboding drastic action against Turkey by Great Britain, the British Embassy last night gave out an elaborate statement in which it recites Turkey's aggressive acts against Egypt and the allies and charges that the Ambassador of Germany and Austria have been "perpetrating" by bribery and otherwise, doing their utmost to force Turkey into war.

After relating what it calls the acts of the Turkish government and the Germans to incite a race war, the embassy statement says that these are "preludes to further acts of aggression on their part and the British government must take whatever action is required to protect British interests, British territory and also Egypt from attacks that have been made and are threatened."

Attacked Un defended Towns.

The statement reads:

"At the beginning of the war the British government gave definite assurances that if Turkey remained neutral her independence and integrity would be respected during the war and in terms of peace. In this, France and Russia concurred. The British government have since then endeavored with greatest patience and forbearance to preserve friendly relations in spite of increasing breaches of neutrality on the part of the Turkish government at Constantinople, in the case of German vessels in the straits.

"On October 29 the British government learned with utmost regret that Turkish ships of war, without warning and without provocation of any sort, made wanton attacks upon open undefended towns in the Black Sea of friendly country, thus committing unprecedented violation of most ordinary rules of international law, comity and usage. Ever since German men-of-war, Goeben and Breslau, took refuge in Constantinople, the attitude of the Turkish government toward Great Britain has caused surprise and some uneasiness.

"Promises made by the Turkish government to send away German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau have never been fulfilled. It was well known that Turkish minister of war was strongly pro-German in sympathies, but it was confidently hoped that sane counsel of his colleagues, who had had experience of friendship which Great Britain has always shown toward Turk-

KROONLAND TO BE JUDGED BY PRIZE COURT

British Cannot Allow Ameri-
can Steamer with Copper
Cargo to Proceed.

RELEASE WAS EXPECTED

Brings at Issue the Right of
Britain to Stop Ships to
Neutral Lands.

U. S. AWAITS COURT ACTION

State Department May Resist Author-
ity of that Country to Make Ship-
ping Dependent on Its Attitude.

Further indications of Great Britain's determination that no copper or other materials useful in war shall reach Germany through neutral adjacent countries came to the State Department yesterday in a report from Consul Sprague, at Gibraltar, that the British authorities will take the American steamer Kroonland, with 1,400 tons of American copper on board, before a prize court.

State Department officials had been hopeful that the Kroonland would be promptly released. A message had been sent Ambassador Page instructing him to request the release of the Kroonland. He was instructed to inform the British government that the United States considered that unless the British investigations had disclosed information at variance with the facts as understood by the State Department, the prompt release of the vessel was expected. It is assumed here that the British feel they have evidence warranting the trial of the vessel before an admiralty court.

Can Britain Interfere

This action with regard to the Kroonland will undoubtedly, for the first time, bring sharply to an issue between the British and American governments the question of Great Britain's right to interfere with American shipments of contraband to neutral countries adjoining Germany and Austria.

In the case of other American ships detained because of cargoes of contraband bound for neutral countries near Germany, satisfactory arrangements have been made for their release, and the United States government has not been compelled to take up a position on the real issue underlying each case.

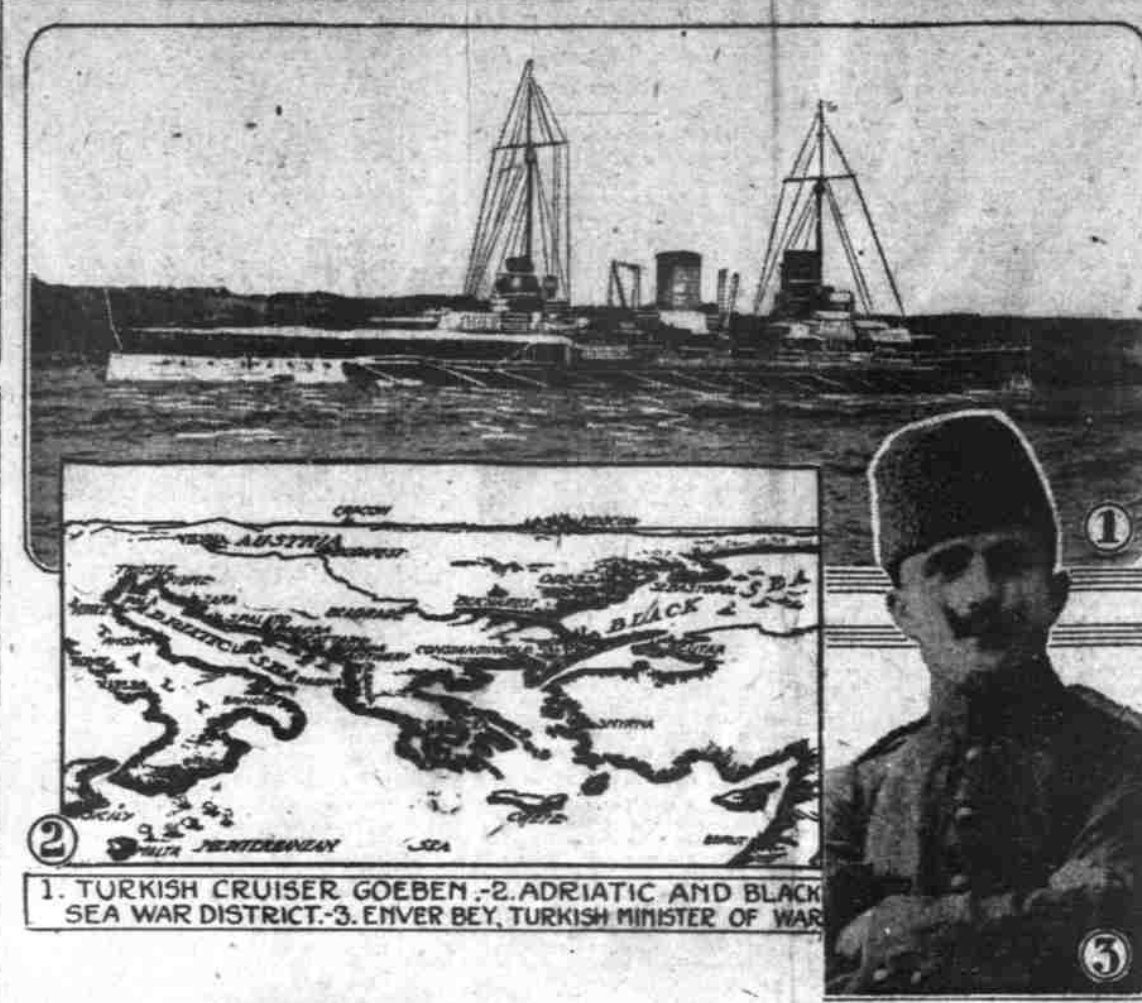
It seems certain, however, that the case of the Kroonland will result in a diplomatic intercourse which will have some definite conclusion of most important bearing on subsequent trade between the United States and these countries during the war.

Shipments Are Held Up.

All the neutral countries adjoining Germany have declared embargoes upon the exportation of contraband and other articles useful in war. Great Britain, however, has not shown complete satisfaction with these embargoes and their enforcement, and hence has held up several American shipments of oil and copper.

In the case of the Piattura, the Stand-

Cruiser Goeben, Key of Turkey's Sea Power



The control of the Black Sea during the hostilities between Russia and Turkey, precipitated by the shelling of Odessa, Theodosia, and Novorossiysk, may pivot on the cruiser Goeben, which is superior to any other warship that may be involved in the conflict. The Goeben is a cruiser of the most modern type, of high speed, heavily armed and mounts ten of the latest type of German naval big guns. She belonged to Germany until the war in Europe began. Caught by circumstances along the Moroccan shores of the Mediterranean with the German cruiser Breslau, also a modern vessel, though small, she fled to Constantinople and sought refuge in the Dardanelles. Instead of entering the vessels the Turkish government bought them from Germany, and, retaining their German officers and crews has now sent them into the Black Sea to attack Russia. Without the Goeben the Turkish navy, which consists mostly of obsolete vessels and has had little real service practice, would be hopelessly outclassed by the Russian Black Sea fleet. There are five battleships, fairly modern, in the Russian Black Sea force and a sixth older battleship, not very effective. Russia has also in her Black Sea fleet several destroyers and up to date submarines. Novorossiysk is not shown in the accompanying diagram, since it lies further east, beyond the line in the oil region. In the diagram, in Avlona, the Albanian town occupied by Italy, and the Dalmatian towns from Cattaro north, which have been menaced by the allies. Greece has also sent troops into Epirus at the southern end of Albania and also landed at Sante Quaranta, south of Avlona. Kaiser Bay is Turkish minister of war, representing the Young Turk, who have been responsible for plunging their country into war.

GAINS BY G. O. P. SAY WISE ONES

Elections Tomorrow Expected
to Be Doubtful and Bring
Surprises, However.

WAR AIDS DEMOCRATS

Republicans Look for Some Victories,
but Majority Party Will Still
Retain Control.

Although the European war has detracted considerable interest from the elections throughout the country tomorrow, the elections promise to be the most doubtful and unexpected in many years. Demos have regained, thanks to the timely eruption of war in Europe, the foothold which was slipping at an alarming rate in July. Republicans will make material gains, but the Democrats will maintain their majority in the House, though it may be reduced, while in the Senate the majority party is expected to make slight gains. It is almost a certainty that the large Bull Moose vote that saved the Democrats two years ago will take a heavy toll.

In spite of all these seeming certainties, political leaders from California to New York, and from Florida to Maine, declare that tomorrow will witness the most uncertain voting in the history of the country. Only in a few States where big local questions are the issue will the polling be very heavy. It is believed that had the war not put Roosevelt campaign speeches on the back pages with the want ads he would stand a better chance tomorrow. The publicity which he has been cheated out of by the Kaiser and the allies has hurt his chances materially. Some even predict that the strength of the Progressives in the House will drop from a representation of eighteen to two. One of the biggest questions in the minds of the doers is where these wandering Progressive votes are going.

If the quitting Bull Moores will all

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

GIRLS GIVE PLAYLET FOR "CHRISTMAS SHIP"

Entertainment at Brightwood Arranged
by Them Brings in \$41.25 for
Suffering European People.

Six girls, whose ages range from fourteen to sixteen years, held an entertainment at Brightwood Hall Friday evening for the benefit of the "Christmas Ship" fund.

Without business managers or outside assistance, they arranged, advertised, and produced a playlet and entertainment that brought in \$41.25.

These are the girls: Virginia Postels, Ruth Welles, Cora Youm, Hester Shore, Amelia Guide and Louise Gude. The "Christmas Ship" idea originated in Chicago, and by it it is planned to send a shipload of toys from this country to children in Europe, who would not otherwise receive toys because of the war.

DETENTION COST UNUSUALLY HIGH

Citizen Suggests \$7.20 Per
Diem Per Person Is En-
tirely Too Much.

SIDDONS SAYS IT'S \$4.02

However, Even that Exceeds Travel
Allowance of Average Govern-
ment Agents.

A calculation that every inmate of the House of Detention costs the District of Columbia \$7.20 a day is being investigated by Commissioner Siddons, under whose jurisdiction the administration of the institution falls. For \$7.20 a day, it is pointed out, the most exacting of travelers could make himself very comfortable at a first-class hotel in Washington.

Although Commissioner Siddons stated yesterday that in his belief the calculation—offered by a citizen of the District—is an exaggeration, he asserted that according to his own figures the per diem cost for the housing of inmates in the institution is \$4.02. The United States government allows its high-priced agents and traveling men \$5 a day for expenses, and most of its agents are restricted to a per diem subsistence allowance of \$1.

Hinges on Conflict.

The extravagance involved hinges around a conflict of authority between the juvenile court and the Police Department, which has been found in most large cities since the inception of the juvenile court system. It has been demonstrated often and conclusively that to place the detention home in a large city effects a great saving in expenditures and administrative efficiency, to say nothing of the beneficial effect upon delinquent youth of being placed under the jurisdiction of

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Says French Have Battery Behind Rheims Cathedral

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Rome, Nov. 1.—Baron von Muehling, the German ambassador, has presented to the Pope Germany's formal protest against the French replacing a battery of field pieces behind Rheims Cathedral.

In the Rimpere's name the ambassador disclaimed responsibility for any further damage that might be done to the cathedral by German cannon.

Three Killed When Erie Train Strikes Automobile

Stony Point, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Three persons were killed and a fourth was seriously injured today when an Erie railroad train struck the automobile of Dr. William E. West, killing him, his wife and his mother.

GERMANS GAIN AROUND YPRES

Advance West of Lille Also
Claimed by Berlin
War Office.

BIG BATTLE AT VERDUN

Only Important Engagement Now Be-
ing Carried On, Says Statement.
Flood Halts Advance.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Nov. 1.—An official bulletin from the main army headquarters in Berlin, transmitted to London by wireless today, says:

"Our operations in Belgium have been made more difficult by the flooding of the Yser-Deustre Canal, brought about by the destruction of the sluices at Nieuport. At Ypres we have made further progress, taking 600 prisoners and capturing a number of guns from the English. We have made an advance to the west of Lille.

The number of prisoners taken by us at Ypres was 1,500.

Battle Around Verdun.

"The only important engagements that have taken place have been in the neighborhood of Verdun and Toul.

"In the northeastern area our troops are still engaged with the Russians in Amorose.

"Hankenburg, the birthplace of the commander of the cruiser Emden, has conferred honorable citizenship upon Capt. Meisler.

"Military correspondents of the Berlin newspapers consider Frida's developments in the region of Verdun of the highest importance. There is promise of resumption with increased strength of our attack on the forts to the south of Verdun.

The French are straining every effort to crush our army which, since the end of September has held St. Mihiel in spite of their furious attacks. Attention now may be directed once more to the original object of our campaign.

Russians Are Defeated.

"It is reported officially from Vienna that a Russian column was defeated near the frontier between Galicia and Bukovina.

"Kutiz, in the middle of Galicia, the Austrians retained complete mastery of the positions captured by the northeast of Turkey. Hundreds of Russians have been made prisoners.

"There was no fighting in Russian Poland yesterday.

"The Servians, under Col. Ivanomir, walked into a trap set near Vlasgrad and the town itself was taken without resistance.

"The Russo-Turkish naval action in the Black Sea continues. The Turks sank the Russian mine layer Pruth, carrying 700 mines, and the destroyer Cubanets. The armored cruiser Sultan Selim successfully bombarded Sebastopol. In Odessa petroleum tanks and five ships were damaged.

\$100 to Frederick. Antietam, and Hagerstown and Returns.
Sunday, November 8. Leave Washington 3:00 a. m. Baltimore and Ohio—Adv.

Allies Advance Four Miles; Breaking Germans' Grip On Railway Line Near Dixmude

Duke of Wurttemberg's Army Sustains Severe Reverse, Paris Asserts, Losing Ground Heavily—Widespread Progress Is Claimed by French War Office Along the Entire Nieuport-Ypres Front and in the Vicinity of Lihons, Quesnoye-en-Zanterre and Vaille—Fierce Attacks by Teutons Are Repulsed at All Points, It Is Said, and Ground Previously Lost Is Regained—British Forces Are Active at Points Gains Are Reported.

NIEUPORT AGAIN UNDER HEAVY BOMBARDMENT; SHELLS SHATTER RESIDENCES, IMPERIL HOSPITAL

A summary of yesterday's developments in the war zone follows:
PARIS—Germans driven back four miles from railroad line between Nieuport and Dixmude, losing great numbers in killed and many prisoners.

British gain ground in advance after repelling German counter attacks south of Paschendaele in Belgium.

Germans attack vigorously along Aisne, but allies' line holds.

Hollbeck and Messins, taken by Germans, recaptured by British. French drive Germans back in Argonne and then capture heights commanding important positions in Vosges.

It is estimated that Germans lost 150,000 in Belgium fighting; officially stated 7,683 Germans were interned during week ending October 20.

LONDON—Constantinople advices state that Russian, British, and French Ambassadors have received passports and have left Constantinople.

Rome dispatches report Italians aflame with war fever, troops being called to suppress violent demonstrations.

Nations still refrain from declaring war. Turkey delays reply to powers' demands.

Turkish cavalry and Bedouins approach Egypt. British are strongly fortified against impending attack.

BERLIN—German operations in Belgium hindered by floods. Important engagements being fought near Verdun and Toul.

Russo-Turkish naval action in Black Sea continues.

Turks sink Russian mine layer and destroyer.

Turkish armored cruisers; bombardment of Sebastopol confirmed.

VIENNA—Russian column defeated near Galicia-Bukovina line. Hundreds of Russians captured in fighting in middle Galicia.

French Claim Successes Along the Entire Front

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
Paris, Nov. 1.—Belgian, French, and British troops forced the army of the Duke of Wurttemberg to fall back a distance of four miles from the railroad line between Nieuport and Dixmude after suffering heavy losses. Attacks of a violent nature by fresh German troops against the British forces occupying positions south of Paschendaele resulted not only in the repulse of the attacking force, but in the recovery of the ground the allies had been forced to cede in the vicinity of Gheluvelt.

Heavy losses also were inflicted upon the Germans by the British in a series of attacks and counter-attacks of desperate characters at several other points along the Nieuport-Ypres front.

Nieuport Is Shelled.

The floods due to the inundation of the German positions by the cutting of the dykes by the Belgians still continue to operate to the advantage of the allies by making the German trenches untenable.

"A violent bombardment of Nieuport by the German artillery, employing giant Howitzers, was renewed today and considerable damage was inflicted on the residence section, several shells striking near the Marine hospital.

The midnight official bulletin from the French war office tells of further severe attacks directed by the invaders against the French positions in the vicinity of Lihons, Quesnoye-en-Zanterre and Vaille on the Aisne. It was at Vaille that the Germans on Friday forced the French to withdraw before the fury of their attacks. Today, however, the onslaughts were met with a withering fire from newly arrived French machine guns and were checked.

German Advance Checked.

All along this line, where the German army of Gen. von Kluck and von Boehm have been exerting great pressure in an effort to break through what they hoped to be a disastrously weakened front, due to withdrawals of troops to

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

German Guns and Mines Cause Heavy Loss to Japs

Peking, Nov. 1 (London Daily Telegraph dispatch).—Chinese press dispatches from Shantung allege that the German artillery is destroying all the Japanese advance field works, indefinitely delaying the assault.

The whole of the glacis beyond Tang-tai is sown with mechanical mines, electrically controlled, which have already done deadly work. While exaggeration marks these statements, there is reason to believe that the fall of the garrison is not so imminent as has been expected.

New Handbags.
There are some new handbags of silk with a little blouse of pleated silk or crepe about the top, quite like a dinner-gown skirt. And so, of course, they are charming.

TURKEY BREAKS WITH 3 POWERS

Passports Are Handed Envoys
of Russia, France and
Great Britain.

ITALIANS CRY FOR WAR

Troops Called Out to Quell Riots.
Bedouins Move on Egypt—England
Still Hopes for Peace.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.
London, Nov. 1.—The ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, and France have received their passports and have quit Constantinople.

Turkish troops concentrated on the Egyptian frontier have crossed the border, according to a dispatch received in London late tonight. It is understood that eight army corps of British troops have been mobilized for the Egyptian campaign.

Dispatches from Petrograd state that the Turkish ambassador there will be given his passports tomorrow.

The police at Constantinople have taken steps to prevent all British and French from leaving Turkey, according to a dispatch from Athens, which intimates that the foreigners may be detained as prisoners or as hostages against attack.

Athens also is the source of a report that Bulgaria, since the beginning of the war has been warned by Russia not to attack Serbia on pain of Bulgaria's coast towns being bombarded by the Russian Black Sea fleet.

Note an Ultimatum.

If the procedure adopted between the nations thus far involved in the war can be taken to hold good in the case of Russia and Turkey, it can be assumed that a state of war now exists between these countries, although no official action declaring such to be the case has been taken.

As a matter of fact, the note presented to Turkey demanding an explanation of her warships' activity in the Black Sea was really an ultimatum. Under its terms Turkey was required to make an answer by Saturday morning.

No reply was made at the time set and no reply has yet been made. It was upon the failure of Turkey to meet the demands on the day set that the ambassadors of the three allied powers were instructed to seek their passports.

The British ambassador was expected to arrive at Dedagah today, whence he was to proceed by train to Salonika.

Italy is aflame with war fever, demonstrations in favor of entering the European conflict becoming so violent in a

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Former Chief of General Staff, Spanish
War Veteran and Indian Fighter,
Will Be Buried Here.

Los Angeles, Nov. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U. S. A., retired, one of America's greatest soldiers, former chief of the general staff, and who since his retirement from the army in 1903, has been one of the foremost citizens of Los Angeles, died of typhoid pneumonia this afternoon at his residence in this city. He was seventy-two years old, and a native of Orwell, Ohio. He was a veteran of the civil war, participated in the many Indian wars along the frontier where he was associated with Gen. Miles and Lawton; a veteran of the Spanish-American war, and commander of the China relief expedition during the Boxer rebellion in 1900.

Though confined to his bed for two weeks, the seriousness of Gen. Chaffee's condition became public only last night when grave doubts of his recovery were expressed by his physicians. On Wednesday, Lieut. John Hastings Howard and Mrs. Howard, who is a daughter of Mrs. Chaffee, arrived from Fort Douglas, Ariz., and the following day Mrs. Chaffee's brother, Capt. Bertrand Rockwell, of Kansas City, arrived with his daughter, Mrs. James R. Edwards.

These relatives had been summoned by Mrs. Chaffee and were at the death bed of the general. Two other children are in the Philippines and have been notified by cable of their father's death. They are Mrs. Kate Hamilton, wife of Capt. George Francis Hamilton, United States Cavalry, stationed at Manila, and Lieut. H. Chaffee, also of the cavalry, stationed at Fort McKinley, near Manila.

Funeral services, according to the rites of the Christian Science Church, of which both the general and Mrs. Chaffee were members, will be held at the residence Tuesday morning. Tuesday afternoon the body will be sent to Washington for interment at Arlington National Cemetery.

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